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Deceit.

The subtle fiend of meditated wrong—
With meekness flowing from envenomed eyes—
In pleasing state stalks smilingly along,
Fill'd with a burden of awaiting lies,
To cautious spread his calumnies among
The unsuspecting, whils't with infernal art,
He acts the role of friendship's anxious part,
And blasts forever with a sorrowing tongue—
Whence pitying anguish seemingly is wrung—
And makes affection, peace, contentment, flee
The heart's fond portals. Thus upon the sea
Of curt opinion, character is flung;
And destiny, full oft, results at length,
Upon the false but cumulative strength
Of fell deceit, 'till crushed in hopeless gloom,
A lost soul sinks to an unhallowed tomb.

PARTHENOPE.

The dull yellow sunlight of the English autumn struggled vaguely through the silken curtains. Shadows lurked everywhere in the richly furnished apartment, but nowhere so heavily as upon the faces of the two men who stood regarding each other with gloomy eyes. The younger, a strongly built, handsome man of thirty, confronted his companion with a look of open resentment. The other, double his age, but erect and stately as a pine, returned his gaze with assumed calmness. His lip quivered perceptibly, however, and there was an accent of rage in his voice as he said:

"You appear to forget that you are my secretary, sir—my hired servant."

"And you would intimate that I also forget that you are Sir Thomas Ulmer," was the bitter retort, "one of the world's leaven and something better, by Heaven's will, than we poor common mortals. Therefore, because I was born plain Luke Talbot, I am no match for your daughter."

"Exactly, sir," replied Sir Thomas; "your logic is excellent. My admiration for your talent is only equaled by my wonder at your impudence."

"You speak according to your code, Sir Thomas, when you call my just assertion of the rights God has distributed equally among all men by so insulting a name. But in your supreme prejudice you forget one important fact. Your daughter loves me."

"I do not forget that you assert it," was the sharp retort. "I do not believe it, for I have a better opinion of my daughter's good sense."

"She has told me so," was the prompt reply, "and I can trust her."

"Indeed!" said Sir Thomas, ironically. "It has gone as far as that? It is high time that a grain of sense were cast into the atmosphere of foolery which you have brought into this house with you. There are laws in England made to protect weaklings like my daughter from scoundrels like you. Be assured that I shall lodge you in the nearest jail if you presume to breathe a word of this subject again during the brief remainder of your stay. Now leave the room."

Talbot's face flushed hotly.

"You are a fool to threaten me," he cried, "when it is in my heart to put you and your pompous pride out of the world toether."

"I haven't a doubt you number assassination among your virtues," said Sir Thomas, coldly. "At the same time we will dispense with heroics if you please. Come here at 9 o'clock this evening, present your accounts, receive your salary, and get out of the hous within the hour, or—well, I will not bandy words with you."

Talbot glared at him fiercely for a moment, and then, as if he really feared that his temper would get the best of him, he rushed out of the room. As he opened the door a woman's dress whisked quickly into an alcove in the corridor. In his excitement Talbot passed on, unconscious that there had been a witness to his interview with Sir Thomas.

At the foot of the stairs he was met by a young girl, who approached him with a pale and agitated face. She looked up at him anxiously, and seeing the heavy frown upon his forehead shrank back from him murmuring, tremulously:

"What did he say, Luke?"

"Say," answered Talbot, harshly, "he heaped insults upon me, and ordered me out of his house like a mongrel dog."

"Poor Luke," said a low sweet voice behind them, and a tall, slender girl came to his side, and took his hand with an air of compassion. "You are learning the hard lesson which is as old as the world, that love has more sorrow than joy in it."

"Yes, Parthenope, returned Talbot, more gently, "pray God when your turn comes the lesson may not be as bitter as mine."

The girl dropped his hand and averted her face in silence. One rarely sees so wide a contrast between the children of the same parents as there was between the two daughters of Sir Thomas Ulmer. Pearl, the younger, was small and fragile of figure, with large timid violet eyes, and pale gold hair. A sweet thing, born to live all her life a clinging child, and to be the meek shadow of those she loved. Parthenope, the elder, on the other hand, was of grand proportions, graceful as a deer, with hair and eyes of a Moorish blackness. Her very movements were expressive of mental strength and decision. In the old time she might have been chosen by an emperor to be his royal mate. As she stood beside Talbot now, however, there was a strange air of dejection in her [illegible] and love, and he should have

"Help us, Parthenope, said the younger sister, clinging about her neck. "You can influence our father where I should anger him. Speak for us, my sister. We love each other so."

The elder sister looked down at her in silence. There was a pink spot in each cheek, and a hard expression about her pale lips.

"What do you know of love?" she said, in a smothered voice.

"All that a woman can know," sobbed Pearl.

"Nothing," returned the other, almost violently. "Nothing of the agony, the bitter self-abasement, the utter hopelessness that have burned into a woman's heart before now, and may again. But," she said, with a sudden movement and a cold smile, "I must leave the sentiment to you and Luke, who are better judges than I. I will try what I can do with father to-night."

"You are a true friend, Parthenope," said Talbot, warmly.

"Friend," she echoed, in a strange tone, "wait until the event proves my friendship."

And she hurried away, leaving the lovers to derive what comfort they might from her promise of assistance.

In the vague hope that he might find Sir Thomas more favorably disposed toward him, Talbot repaired to the baronet's room that night at 9 o'clock. As he paused before the door to summon his composure for what was likely to prove an eventful interview, a strange sound, proceeding from the room, startled him. It was that of a low deep groan, followed by a heavy fall. As he turned the door knob there was a muttering of voices and the tread of hasty footsteps within. On entering the apartment a terrible scene met his gaze. The baronet lay upon the floor with the blood flowing from a deep wound in the forehead. His open eyes and clenched teeth told that it had been almost instantly mortal. Near him on the carpet was a short bar of iron stained with the old man's blood. It had evidently been used to pry up the window, which opened upon a low balcony, from whence the perpetrators of the awful deed had probably entered the room and killed Sir Thomas sleeping in his arm-chair.

As Talbot stood bewildered and uncertain how to act, he was startled by a low cry behind him. Turning quickly he beheld Parthenope gazing at her father with wide and horrified eyes.

"He is dead," said Luke, hoarsely. "They have killed him with one blow and escaped by the balcony into the garden. Quick, ring the bell and arouse the house."

She turned toward the bell rope as if to comply; then paused and looked at him with a sudden mad gleam in her eye.

"Luke," she said, in a whisper, dropping the bell-handle and coming close to him; "you were heard to threaten my father to-day. You will be accused of this."

"You cannot believe me guilty," gasped Talbot.

"No," she answered, in the same low voice, "but others will. Do what I tell you. Close the window—softly so. Now take up that bar of iron."

Without understanding her without even consenting to her command, he obeyed her mechanically, as if he were magnetized by her fierce energy. When he had done as she directed she suddenly sprang toward him and seizing him by the arm uttered a shrill scream for help. In an instant the room was filled with affrighted servants, and with them came Pearl, nearly fainting.

"Take him!" she cried. "I accuse him of my father's murder! See he has the weapon still in his hand."

There was a rush, and twenty rough hands seized him. He struggled violently to free himself.

"What do you mean?" he exclaimed, in horror. "Parthenope, you know that I am innocent. Why should you seek to fasten this awful crime upon me?"

"I accuse you of my father's murder," she repeated, with a ghastly face.

"Pearl," cried the unfortunate man—"Pearl, for God's sake, look at me! You too do not believe me guilty."

But Pearl averted her eyes and shrank back from him in affright.

"You quarreled with my father to-day," she moaned. "Oh, Luke! Luke! how had you the heart to do it?"

He ceased his resistance instantly.

"Take me away," he said. "If she believes me guilty, who will have faith in me! Pearl, you have broken my heart. Parthenope, my blood be on your head, and may Heaven forgive you!"

With a sorrowful look at the sisters—the younger bowed to the earth with terror, the elder erect and facing him with an expression of mingled triumph and agony—he was led away.

The unhappy young man soon had reason to believe in his own prophecy. The bar had been found in his hand. The motive for the deed was established to the satisfaction of the most charitably disposed. The whole melancholy story of his love was made public, together with his quarrel with the baronet on the day of the murder. Parthenope, whose unaccountable malice had fastened the most damning proofs upon him, testified to having heard him threaten to murder her father, and her evidence was supported by others.

The case was plain. His own counsel was so fully convinced of his client's guilt that he barely made a show of defense. Talbot had little doubt of the issue of the trial, and cared still less. If [illegible] discovered him and would have [illegible] in him, and he should have had the courage to make a manly struggle for his life. As it was, death seemed the happiest mode of ending his wretchedness, even if it must come upon the scaffold.

One night, as he sat moodily in his cell indulging in the gloomiest reflections, the grated door was flung open and a muffled female figure entered. He stared up with a bounding heart; he hoped it might be Pearl, come at last to testify her faith in him. The woman flung back her wrappings and Parthenope, pale as some shadow visitant of that dreary place, stood before him. He drew back from her with a gesture of disgust.

"Are you here," he said, sternly, "to mock me with the fate your own malice has wrought upon me?"

"I am here to save you," she said, gently.

"I will not take my safety from your hands," he cried, fiercely. "For some evil reason of your own you have plotted for my life. Take it; I will not bargain with you."

"Luke," she moaned, "wretched as you are, I am a thousand times more miserable. Death is all that threatens you. I would gladly exchange with you if I might be rid of the burden of remorse and shame that is bearing me to the earth. You say true. I did plot to criminate you, knowing you to be innocent. I aimed to have your life in my hands, that I might save it and make it mine. On the evil impulse of the moment I put the bar in your hand and had you accused of my father's death. I believed that I could save you then; I know that I can save you now."

"But what was your object?" asked Talbot, in wonder.

"Luke!" she cried, flinging herself abjectly at his feet, "I love you. See what an awful thing my love must be when I can sacrifice every womanly sentiment to it. But I do not care. It is too late to shield myself behind any false pretense. More than life, or honor, or pride, I love you, as I loved you from the day you entered my father's house. With some women, Luke, love is a gentle emotion—all meekness and submission. Such love is my sister Pearl's. Other women love like evil spirits, and their love is deadly to themselves and all around them. I am one of those women, Luke. But do not mistake me. I have nourished no vain hope since that dreadful night. There is no longer any hope left me in this world."

"Poor girl!" said Talbot, gently. "If this be true, God knows I forgive you. My own heart is sore enough to urge all charity for you. I, too, have nothing worth living for."

"Yes," cried Parthenope, "you have a long life of happiness before you, blessed with Pearl's love. Weak as she is, she has never been untrue to you. I have poisoned her against you until she could not but believe in your guilt. It shall be a part of my penance to restore her to you."

"Then all will be forgiven and forgotten," answered Talbot. "Rise, my poor sister and be comforted."

"Comforted," she said, raising her tear-stained eyes to his, "where shall I find comfort in this world?"

He stooped to raise her up, and would have kissed her, but she drew back with a bright spot in her haggard cheek.

"Not now," she whispered; "not till all wrong is righted, Luke."

With bowed head and tottering step she left the cell. Three days later Talbot was taken into court and formally acquitted.

"Young man," said the judge, with emotion, "your life has been saved at the expense of a noble woman's. Go to her and thank her for the sacrifice as best you may, for your gratitude and the world's applause are as nothing to her."

Fearing he knew not what, Talbot hastened to the Ulmer mansion. A surgeon's gig was standing before the door, and a weeping servant admitted him. He was led into a room where he saw Parthenope lying upon a sofa, and beside her, holding one of her wan hands, knelt Pearl, her frail form shaking with sobs. One glance at the white face and hollow eyes of the elder sister told the sorrowful story.

"What has happened?" he exclaimed. "There is blood on your dress."

"She has received a wound in the breast," said the surgeon, who stood gravely by. "She is beyond human aid."

"I have earned my pardon, Luke," murmured Parthenope, with a faint smile. "Even you will forgive me now, as Pearl has, for I have told her all. There was good in my heart, even if it took an assassin's knife to find it. I knew you were innocent that night, for I saw that the house had been entered by thieves, and my father murdered by them. But I hoped by casting the blame on you to bargain for your love, when I could offer you your life for it. It was a mad hope. I might have learned how futile it must be from my own heart. After you were taken away I searched the ground beneath the window and found a coat which one of the villains had flung off in his flight. I recognized it as that which I had seen on one of two vagrants who had been lurking about the place during the day. I secreted it until my time should come. But in my ignorance of the law I had made a terrible mistake. As your trial progressed I saw that my plan must fail, and unless I made the whole shameful truth known you must die. I resolved to do it, and save you, as I promised you in the prison cell. But I was spared [illegible]

Secure in your arrest and probable conviction, the murderer's instinct led the tramps to return to the scene of their crime. I saw them both in the garden again. Fearing that they would escape before help arrived, I seized one of them. He struggled, but I was strong, and it was only by dealing me my death that he tore himself away. They were quickly captured, and the lesser villain, to save himself from the consequences of a double crime," confessed the whole. This is the story, Luke," she added, faintly. "Now, if you had forgiven the poor girl who has atoned for her love and her guilt with her life, kiss her that she may die in peace."

With tears in her eyes, Talbot bent and kissed her. Even with the act, with a look of supreme love she breathed out her soul upon his lips. Arising, he looked sadly down at her, and said, in a low voice:

"Love is mighty, for good or evil. God's peace be with her, for her love was great."

And Pearl, hiding her tear-stained face upon his breast, whispered:

"As mine shall be."

An Unfortunate Peculiarity.

Although the bashful young man is universally laughed at, he really deserves pity. His hands and his feet are always in his way. He cannot walk across the room without turning up the corners of all the rugs in his pathway, and if he does not tip over the ottomans, and sweep the ornaments off the consoles with his coat tails, he may esteem himself fortunate. When he is introduced to a lady he blushes like a criminal, and bows with a jerk, and stammers, and feels in his pockets, and pulls his whiskers, if he has any, and flirts with his watch chain, and plants one foot on the lady's dress, and calls her Mrs. if she is a Miss, and *vice-versa*—and makes himself miserable generally. When he calls on an acquaintance he never knows what to say. He talks about the weather until the subject will bear no more handling; and then he will fall into a dead silence, and rolls his despairing eyes about from one corner of the room to the other, in the vain hope that they may discover something about which a remark can be made. He never knows when to go away; and when he has made up his mind that it is time to be going, he is afraid to make a move. If he sees any one smiling he is sure that it is at his expense; he is so morbidly self-conscious that he is continually suspecting other people of thinking about him. Altogether, he makes himself miserable, and until some girl takes compassion on him is indeed a forlorn object.

Intuitive Wisdom.

The instinct of women amounts to wisdom; and their intuitive judgments are often more to be relied upon than the conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning. No man who has an intelligent wife, or is accustomed to the society of educated women, will dispute this. Times without number you must have known them to decide questions on the instant, and with unerring accuracy, which you have been poring over for hours, perhaps, with no other result than to find yourself getting deeper and deeper into the tangled maze of difficulties. It were hardly generous to allege that they achieve these facts less by reasoning than a sort of sagacity which approximates to the sure instincts of the animal races; and yet there seems to be some ground for the remark of a French writer, that when a man has toiled, step by step up a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top; but she will not be able to tell how she got there. How she got there, however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman has reached are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of domestic and secular life, nothing but prejudice or self-conceit can prevent you from acknowledging.

The Mystery of Dreams.

A man fell asleep as the clock tolled the first stroke of twelve. He awakened ere the echo of the twelfth stroke had died away, having in the interval dreamed that he had committed a crime, was detected after five years, tried and condemned. The shock of finding the halter about his neck aroused him into consciousness, when he discovered that all these events had happened in an infinitesimal fragment of time. Mohammed, wishing to illustrate the wonders of sleep, told how a certain man, being a sheik, found himself for his pride made a poor fisherman; that he lived as one for sixty years, bringing up a family and working hard, and how, upon waking up from his long dream, so short a time had he been asleep that the narrow-necked gourd bottle filled with water, which he had overturned when he fell asleep, had not time to empty itself. How fast the soul travels when the body is asleep! Often when we awake we shrink from going back into the dull routine of a sordid existence, regretting the pleasanter life of dreamland. How is it that sometimes, when we go to a strange place, we fancy that we have seen it before? Is it possible that when one has been asleep the soul has floated away, seen the place and has that memory of it which so surprises us? In a word, how far dual is the life of man, how far not?—*Church Union.*

Dr. Tanner, the fasting man, still liveth, and is showing the Chicago people a new [illegible] of his own invention, for painless tooth pulling.

A Young Lady's Foot Causes a Blockade.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* in a recent issue says: A young lady took a car which brought her to the foot of California street, and there took a seat on the dummy car, which bore her to the vicinity of her home on Octavia street. As she left the car and was crossing the track upon the southern side her foot slipped and turned and was caught fast in the crack where the wire cable passes. Some imperfection in the roadbed had caused the narrow aperture to expand and the young girl's narrow foot was entrapped. The engineer of the east-bound dummy saw the obstacle on the road in season to check his swift approaching car, and alighted, with the conductor and several passengers of investigating mind, who endeavored to release the slender foot, but their efforts were vain. Another car and another brought up in funeral row, and constant reinforcements in the way of passing pedestrians cheered and enlivened the scene. An attempt was made to pry the iron rails forming the cable channel further apart, but they firmly resisted all efforts. Everybody had a suggestion. "Push your foot forward;" "Pull it back;" "Tip it sideways;" "Lift your heel higher." The unhappy girl was almost fainting, but she persevered in her efforts to extricate the offending member. By this time travel on the road had virtually ceased. The last car had long ago passed, and was steadily approaching to fall into line at the rear of the singular procession. Down-town passengers fretted and fumed or slowly climed the hill in disgust. On every street corner groups of waiting people berated the laxity of street-car management. Reporters from all the down-town dailies were proceeding westward to learn the meaning of the large crowd reported to have assembled in the Western Addition. From the scene of the accident envoys had been dispatched to the railroad shops to bring appliances for taking up a section of the road. At this juncture a tall, brawny Englishman, in the dress of a mechanic, forced his way through the throng, and in a cheery voice, marked by the Derbyshire dialect, asked:

"Ha' ye tried onfastenin' the young leddy's shoe?"

Ten buttons flew from as many button holes; in the twinkling of an eye the foot was free.

Fashion Notes.

Pokes grow larger and larger.

Satinette is the Paris name for sateen.

Pink crape has been revived for bonnets.

Pompadour flowered cretonne is revived.

Very little jewelry is worn with white costumes.

Necklets of beads are becoming very fashionable.

Walking jackets never go entirely out of fashion.

Steel and gold are the admired combination this summer.

White and pale pink bonnets are most worn at receptions.

Sashes of ombre ribbon will be much worn with white toilets.

All young women wear short, untrained skirts on all occasions.

Trained skirts are worn only by married or matronly women.

Mother Hubbard is the fairy godmother of fashion this spring.

Sateen or satinette is the most popular wash fabric of Parisians.

Tan-colored undressed kid gloves are worn with white costumes.

A new collarette called the Medici is made of puffs of mull muslin.

There is a brisk demand for batistes, seersuckers and ginghams.

Queen Charlotte collars of immense size are worn by English women.

Gilded bamboo and violet wood sticks are the most popular for parasols.

Mixed black and white feathers are used to trim black rough straw hats.

Steel appears as a part of the decorative effects of every dressing toilet.

Black costumes are brightened with ombre Surah or Bayadere striped goods.

Bright gold color, not to say yellow, is one of the most popular shades in dress.

Little puffed pockets of ombre and Bayadere silks are worn, with sashes to match.

Albatross cloth is the new material destined to rival Chudda cloth and nun's veiling.

Embroidery of the finest kind is considered more elegant on mull dresses than lace.

Sateens and cambrics are more in demand at the moment than muslins, lawns or linens.

Bright and soft colors harmoniously combined form the marked feature of summer fashions.

Many small tucks, much shirring, and fine embroidery are the adornments of mull muslin toilets.

Ombre or shaded Surah is in demand for collars, cuffs and revers of suits of sober or neutral tints.

Shirred waists, with shirred yokes and belted in fullness at the waist line, appear among late noveltiee.

Brocaded stuffs, with the flowers and figures outlined in gold or silver, are used to lighten dark and dull tinted [illegible]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A manufactory for the production of cotton-rope on an extensive scale is to be started at Marshall, Texas.

Anna Dickinson is advised to go to Paris, on the stage, and bring back to America the $150,000 that Sarah Bernhardt took away with her.

Medical etiquette, says the London *World*, is useful just so far as it is a public safeguard; when not that it becomes a public evil.

The San Francisco *Post* insists that our navy should be provided with artesian wells, so that each craft can have fresh water all the time.

New York epidemics seem to spare the fools. At least, a healthy pair of them went over to Long Island and fought a duel the other day, and both got back home.

Starke, Fla., is improving faster than any town on the Transit Road, and with one exception every building in the town is entirely free from mortgages, liens or anything of the kind.

Now that Princess Stephanie has cried instead of smiling as brides of this day are ordered to do, the authorities are at sea as to what bridal code they shall prescribe—smiles or tears.

"A general order has been issued by the War Department establishing a system of rewards to encourage target practice in the regular army." Yes, it would be a good idea for them to know how to shoot.

Gross Superstitions.

In my grandfather's family the old cook was accustomed to bake cakes in large rounds, which she cut into four with a sharp knife, each quarter being put to bake by itself. She was most careful that during baking the pointed end of each of these quarters should not be broken, otherwise a death might shortly be expected. Even the slipping of a piece of soap from a person's hands when washing has been construed to mean that the death of some relative is imminent, as, indeed, is also the persistent burning of a fire on one side only of the grate.

Every one knows that to dream of losing teeth means that some calamity may be looked for. If the eyes of a corpse are difficult to close, the [illegible] said to be looking for a successor; if the limbs do not become quickly [illegible] it is supposed that some one of the family will be soon also among the dead. If the house-door is closed upon the corpse before the friends have come out to take their places in the carriages, Sheffield people say another death will happen before many days; and if at a funeral where the mourners walked, the procession went in a scattered or straggling manner, this was thought in the west of Scotland to betoken the same misfortune. Even if the mourners walked quickly the omen was bad. To walk under a ladder betokens misfortune, if not hanging, as it does in Holland. To meet a funeral when going to or coming from a marriage was considered very unlucky in Lanarkshire; for if the funeral was that of a woman, the newly-made wife would not live long; and if it was that of a man, the fate of the bridegroom was sealed. If one heard a tingling in his ears, it was the "deid bells," and news of the death of a friend or neighbor might soon be expected. If knocks were heard at the door of a patient's room, and no person was found there when the door was opened, there was little chance of recovery; and if a man caught a glimpse of a person he knew, and found on looking out that he was nowhere to be seen, this was, says Mr. Napier, a sign of the approaching death of the person seen.

The Fare of Negroes in Virginia.

During the past few months I have visited the cabins of many of these people, and have thus been able to see how they live. They are almost entirely destitute of furniture. There are commonly, but not always, a rude bedstead and two or three stools, often only one stool. There is usually a table, but it is not used at meals. It is a receptacle and place of exhibition for the ornaments and finery of the household, very much as the bureau or chest of drawer is employed in the homes of the poorer class in the North. The family do not assemble around the table at meals in the negro laborer's cabin here, because there are no meals; at any rate, there is no regular habit of all the members of the household eating at the same time. Those who are going away from the house to work eat first in the morning, usually standing up by "the dresser," a sort of rude cupboard of two or three shelves at one side of the fire-place. There are generally a few knives and forks, and a spoon or two in the house, but the food is, for the most part, served by setting the pot, or pan, or skillet in which it was cooked, upon the dresser; and from this vessel the food is taken with the fingers. These viands are by no means to be despised; for the negro is fond of good living. Fish, eels, oysters, clams, and indeed all kinds of shell-fish, are abundant and cheap in all this tidewater region. They are eaten while perfectly fresh, and, cooking them as they are over an open fire, they [illegible] a delicious flavor which is not obtained by the more refined methods of cookery in use at the North. The sweet potatoes are better than we ever see in England. As to neatness and [illegible] in connection with the cooking of food, one must not be too [illegible] while approving the [illegible]

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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

Our thanks to Prof. Gregory for a copy of his address before the Howard University Alumni Tri-ennial meeting last May and for other courtesies extended.

The *Goldsboro Star* is the latest venture in colored journalism. It is a neat five column folio. Geo. T. Wassom is editor and proprietor. Subscription is $1.50 per annum. May it shine out to the perfect day!

We have received a copy of the Annual Sermon preached at Wilberforce University June 13, 1880 by Rev. T. G. Steward, on "The Incarnation of the Son of God." It was such an able effort as to meet with an almost unanimous request for its publication. Dr. Crummell whose ability as theologian and scholar are widely known, pays it a very high compliment.

Thus far President Garfield has sent in the names of three colored men for appointments, C. M. Wilder for post-master at Colnmbia, South Carolinia, Fred. Douglass for Recorder of Deeds of the District and Madison Davis for Surveyor of the Port of Atlanta, Ga., of course this is but a beginning. Since writing the above B. K. Bruce has been made Register of the Treasury.

Arrangements are being perfected by which circulars will be sent to every church and every society in this city, beneficial or charitable in its character to ascertain such facts as will demonstrate the utter falsity of the statement recently contained in the *Republic*, to the effect that fifty thousand out of the sixty thousand colored people of this city are idlers. When it appears we will see whether Mr. Ramsdell will have the fairness to make the *amende honorable* or stand branded as a wilful libeler.

The appointment of Ex-Senator Bruce to the registership of the Treasury is decidedly the best Federal appointment ever given a colored man. It is a position requiring rare business capacity. This Mr. Bruce certainly has in an eminent degree. It is one in which he will be prominently brought before the country and identified with its financial and fiduciary interests. We heartily congratulate ex-Senator Bruce on his good fortune, and also President Garfield for this manifestation of his purposes. It is a *step* in the right direction.

We have received the thirteenth annual edition of the American Newspaper Directory from George P. Rowell & Co., of New York City. The exhibit, it makes of the press of the country is very full, quite complete and as accurate as a work of such gigantic proportions can necessarily be. From it we learn, there are now in the United States, including the territories, 921 dailies, 56 tri weeklies, 116 semi weeklies, 7955 weeklies, 47 bi weeklies, 123 semi monthlies, 969 monthlies, 14 bi monthlies, 66 quarterlies, a total of 10,267—including Canada, 10,846 different publications.

THE CRISIS.

The resignations of Senators Conkling and Platt, whatever the plans and purposes of these gentlemen, has occasioned excitement in political circles greater than that of any one act since the failure of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. It took every body but the privileged few by complete surprise. The facts are before the country and we can state nothing new. The immediate developements we have not foreshadow. A few days of peace will reveal the next step—if it means a reorganization of the party in New York [illegible] bitter fight against the administration continuing up to the next presidential contest.

It is not *our* fight. We can afford to stand back and look on with serenity.

THE RE-ADJUSTERS.

The letter of Mr. P. *K.* Jones, former member of the Virginia legislature will be read with interes *just now* There are quite a number of white and colored Republicans in Virginia who think precisely as Mr. Jones. They want to defeat Bourbonism. They want to help the Re-adjusters, provided they are given ample assurance that campaign pledges will be redeemed in spirit if not in letter.

For our part *since* Senator Mahone's speeches and votes in the United States Senate and the endorsement of his action by his friends, in Virginia, we stand ready to urge our friends to follow where he leads the way next fall. Try it just once. If it does not then turn out well; if he prove recreant to his promises, then next time we'll know better.

Of this much we are sure: 1st. The success of a straightout ticket is out of the question. 2nd. The success of the regular Democracy means a stagnation of the educational interests and no more speedy settlement of the State debt than that offered by the Re-adjusters, together with a continuation of tissue ballot elections, whipping post laws, petty larceny dsiqualification and capitation tax frauds What *Republican* can assist, how ever great his abhorrence of Mahonism, in electing such a ticket headed by John Goode, for instance! 3rd. The Re adjusters to succeed need every Republican vote, those cast by white as well as those cast by colored men..

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

NO. XX.

THE ENERGY OF LIFE.

Plants and animals grow. Each seed reproduces its kind. The offspring of the animal is like its parent. Familiarity with these facts is likely to obscure their significance and blunt the observer's sense of admiration. Even if it does not breed contempt.

The transforming power of a seed is most wonderful. Soil, sunshine and moisture are essential to the production of a plant; but these combined are powerless without the presence of a seed. The rays of the sun falling upon the bare earth only evaporate the moisture and reduce the soil to a dry dust. or bake it to a crust. On the contrary, if a seed have been planted in the soil, a magical transformation takes place. The seed swells, and sends a root downward, while a tenuerblade; overcoming the force of gravitation, ascends and pierces the shallow covering above in search of the light. Under stimulus of the sun's rays the plant adds to its to its stature, gathering material from earth and air, and impressing its own image and superscription upon all. From the acorn grows an oak. From cotton seed spring up a cotton plant.

The same soil which supported on oak tree would have supported some other tree equally well. The sunshine which stimulated the cotton plant is precisely the same as that which promoted the growth of the potato. The material on entering the plant comes under the influence of a directing agency which orignally dwelt in the seed. The carbon absorbed by an oak leaf becomes oak. The very same particle might have entered a pine leaf, when it would have become pine; just as the same brick may become part of a church. according to the idea of the builder.

The energy stored up in the germs from which plants and animals spring is from every point of view mysterious and marvellous. From a handful of seed a whole continent may in a single generation become covered with a new form of vegation. Most of the troublesome weeds of America, which were thoughtlessly imported, have spread over the whole land. A few pair of animals left upon an island may stock the whole territory. The European rat has thus fairly taken possession of New England. The energy stored up in a single seed is under favorable conditions, capable of producing results beyond our power of calculation. Yet this seed is so delicately organized that a drop too much or too little of water, or some other slight circumstance, may destroy the germ altogether.

When, however, we search for the hiding place of this power it eludes our sight. The dead animal weighs as much as the living.

The microscrope cannot detect the peculiarity of organization which distingusishes living from dead matter; nor can the most delicate chemical analysis separate and lay hold of the principle of life upon which all this reproductive power depends.

Man cannot create a living thing nor even *make* it. He has power only to direct the course of the stream of life which he finds in the world. For food and raiment man is wholly dependent upon the products of living things. The plant must transform into its own likeness the original materials of the earth and air before the animal can appropriate them. Animals must feed either upon vegatable products or upon one another. Man's physical strength and energy are borrowed from the lower orders of creation.

What store of living energy was imparted to nature when in the beginning God said "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind." By that word new direction was given to the development of creation.

SPIRIT OF THE COLORED PRESS.

Hereafter President Garfield can not be condemned on the score that

"He who dallies is a bastard,"
"And he who doubts is damned"

He has sent his card with full directions as to his address to Mr. Conkling, and the latter is given to understand that hereafter business will be business at the White House.—"Leader."

The PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE comes to us this week grown to six columns,. We trust that it may hold its position as the one fixed Star among the meteoric display of colored journalism kept up in Washington.—"Huntsville Gazette."

The "Christian Recorder" is indirectly authority for the following:—

A Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, in conversation with a bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal Church, recently stated that the new work of the confessional? revealed the fact that nineteen ont of every twenty women who fall can trace the beginning of their sad state to the modern dance."

J. C. Bustill in a letter to the "Lodge" says: "The Curse of our Race" in your issue of the 16th, is a bold utterance, and will tell home, but instead of being the curse it should have been one of the curses; for the want of confidence in each other, and neglect or refusal to support or co-operate for the support of our Order is the curse of our race.

The People's Advocate of Washington, D. C., celebrates its sixth anniversary by appearing in new dress and six columns instead of five. J. W. Cromwell is still at the head, ably assisted by Rev. S. P. Smith. The change in the form adds to its excellence.—"Conservator."

A Correspondent informs us of a projected line of American steamers to run between New York, Maderia and the Cape via West Africa, under the Directorship of men of great experience and wealth in the African trade, the head of the firm of Messrs. Yates and Poterfield of America being the President. The credit of the undertaking is reported to be due to the well directed efforts of the Consul General of Liberia J. H. Smyth Esq., who has long. and persistently advocated a direct means of establishing the trade between America and the Coast.--"West Africa Reporter"

The PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE in beginning the sixth volume has a few thoughts retrospective for its readers. In a very modest manner the editor tells the story of his newspaper pilgrimage, and it is record of which he may well be proud. We extend congratulations and hope his long and prosperous newspaper life may be as yet just begun, and that the future will enable him to grow stronger and more useful n his chosen field of labor.—Conservator.

PERSONAL.

Miss Amelia L. Tilghman left last week for Louisville, Ky., to take part in the Sangerfest. Washingtonians need have no fears as to her acquitting herself creditably.

Mr. Wm. S. Dewell, of Brooklyn, N. Y. left last Thursday, the 5 th isnt, for his home. During his stay in this city he was the guest of Mr. J. W, Hunter and was entertained by M. J. Robert Colbert. Mr. Dewell has spen the last six months in Florida for the restoration of his health,

BALTIMORE NOTES.

The Second Banquet of the Tuesday Evening Club on Tuesday May 3, was an unmatched affair in the history of entertainments ever given in our city. The first effort of the club in that direction was entirely eclipsed by it, due to the earnestness and interest which the members put forth. Every one appeared awakened to their social duties and came to realize that the functions of such duties must be carried out. The skill of the mantua-maker, shoe maker, artist and decorator was taxed in their efforts to please their customers, and the catalogue of fashions and patterns were hunted entirely through in the attempt to give birth to new styles on the occasion. The way to the Institute was traveled by persons carrying potted plants, flowers and exotics. It was inclement during the entire morning and even so in the afternoon's small hours, but when, evening came on then hopes of a pleasant evening were hugely indulged in.

Douglass Institute in which the entertainment took place had been elaborately adorned by Jones the decorator. The ladies toilet room resembled a nest little parlor with its picturesque shades and costly curtains. The room in which two long tables were spread with the season's delicacies was not omitted in the excursion of decoration. In the centre of each were two large pyramid shaped bouquets of flowers. Mr. Pleasant Rome, the caterer, spared no pains to make his department equal to the occasion. A line of carriages reaching from Holiday to Calvert Streets was visible. A fine carpet was laid upon which the guests entered the Institute in which standing room was questioned. There were tickets admitting friends of the members to the gallery which was crowded. Prof. Woods with his entire corps of musicians sent forth from their instrumekts lovely music and enchanting to promenaders.

At this time the acme of the entertainment had been reached and the lavish display of rich toilettes lent "enchantment to to view." No lady was present without her large bouquet of flowers, and no gentleman was present without his attirement of patent "boutouniers" and claw hammer coats. The perfume shed forth by the flowers was everywhere. It was nearly midnight when the master of ceremonies, Mr. Paul Davis, called the guests to order and announced the programme of the evening. All were seated and quietness restored, flies of brilliancy apparently flitted across the room. A large sign with the words, "welcome to all" overhung the the stage and when Mr. D. D. Dickson arose to deliver the address of welcome.

Miss Vick Tyler then sang a solo after which a poem was read and a promenade followed. The guests afterwards marched to the room below and partook of a sumptuous repast and afterwards the remainder of the evening conversation and promenading. It was nearly four o'clock before all of the guests retired and the the gallery was cleared. Every one present was in full evening costume.

RICHMOND ITEMS.

The "Bowser Memorial," that occurred last Thursday, at the first church was attended by a large and select audience of cultivated people. Everything was admirably conducted, and the first Memorial Service over a prominent citizen of our race held in this State turned out to be an affair that has put people to thinking why it is we pay no more respect to our honored and representative people who die, than we have done heretofore.

Mr. R. Peel Brooks' speech, was one of those masterly efforts that he is capable of—either at court or otherwise. His recollections and thoughts of his dead friend were couched in such chaste and beautiful language, that it almost seemed as if he had prepared himself for the occasion, but not so—he spoke from impulse and nature. Mr. Charles J. Malord, delivered the eulogy, it was not only very elequent, but practical, and his remarks from beginning to end were listened to with prompt attention. George M. Arnold, esq., closed meeting. His remarks were mainly directed in producing evidence of inhuman injustice perpetrated upon Mr. Bowser by the government officials in the Richmond Post Office, all of which he said was caussed by the cuticle of his face and the complexion of his skin. He said that had Mr Bowser been a white man he would have occupied one of the leading places in the department, but as it was allowed to die a slave in the very harness entered the service in, because of his color.

The great political move on the checker board made by Messrs. Conkling and Platt last Monday has knocked the political prophecies plum out of one half of Virginia (debating) politicians, and now all is mum—whereas, bnt a day ago, all was noise and fuss.

"What is coming, who can tell?"

I stick to my text that no considerable of intelligent people of a move prior to the meeting of all three of the great parties, through State Conventions and it will be away down in July and late in August ere it can be predicted with any degree of certainty how "our folks" will drop their ballot this fall.

The Readjusters now are uncertain. The Bourbons are never sure to us. The Republican principle and doctrine is the colored man's ship—all else is the sea.

The gay season is over, now to commencements and pic nics, Sunday School Unions, etc.

A. G. M.

May 20, 1881.

Should We Aid the Re-adjusters?

Mr. Editor:

Will you please find space in your valuable columns, that I may express my views in an humble way, to the many enquiries as to my opinion.

In the first place, let me say that at this time there is a great contest going on in regards to the State Debt. A war in which the Democrats are engaged, fighting over the political (bare) offices. Neither party can succeed without the aid of the great party to which you and I belong, namely: the Republican party.

Last November there were eighty-four thousand men who walked up to the polls and cast their votes for a Republican President, and in November 1881, a Governor and Legislature are to be elected. The Democrats are divided, one or the other party, must have help to win; which of the two factions will do the most justice to the Republicans, and when I say Republicans, I mean the colored people of the State, for they are they who have the most hardships to endure? Which party will state to us in their convention that they will give us free schools, an honest vote, and a fair count, that will wipe out all those obnoxious laws, *both* constitutional and legislative? This is what the colored people of Virginia want to understand. We are not opposed to the Readjusters; but in all fairness if they would like to add eighty-four thousand to their ranks, let that eighty-four thousand know what will be the concession to them. I will not now attempt to discuss either the funding bills the Ross Hamilton, or Riddleberger bills, because to a large number of Virginia voters, the merits of either of those bills are just as clear to them as mud. Both white and black, very few persons outside of the bankholders and brokers understand the State debt.

But this is what we all do really understand: that our children need to be educated out of the public funds; that we are disfranchised by evasive and cruel legislation; that we are or have been cheated out of our votes after we have deposited them; that we have been denied our rights not under the constitution of the State, to sit on juries, but by the Democrats of Virginia, both Bourbons and the Readjusters: and now that the two parties are divided, they come to the Republicans, the black men of the State, and party: and ask them to help them out of their troubles, and that too without any concession whatever.

Now if the 31,000 Democrats in Virginia, who I think would have the Republicans must tell us in answer to some of the inquiries, through some of the Readjuster leaders what we the Republicans may expect. Why I have been more anxious than I would have been, to write these lines, was after having read an article in the Richmond *Whig*, of the 25th inst., under the lead of the black crow commenting an article, from the Charlotte *Gazette*. We are not contending for office, but for justice. The Readjusters told us two years a ago, that they would do great things for us, but when they met in the city of Richmond, they gave us two brooms, one in the State Senate and the other in the House of Delegates. It is true that the judges elected did put a few colored men on juries, but of course, the Readjusters don't claim that as one of their measures, by no possible means; because both Readjustor and funder judges have to come up now to the requirements of the constitution. Even Judge Christian of the Husting Court of Richmond does that, since the highest court in this has land decided that if our State Constitution said that all men qualified to vote that they must act as jurors. Previously Judge Christian had refused the colored man's petition on that subject. I am in this case as a gentleman was that I knew one who lived or he now lives in the county of Cumberland. He was a candidate for the legislature, he could not make speeches, but he was a wonderful good political marker. They was heavy opposition against him, and at the same time, there were two candidates for congress from that district. As I rode up he (the legislative candidate) was lying on the grass, seeming to be in much trouble. Well Mr L. said I, how are you getting along "Well," said he to me, "every thing is right, they are making a great deal fuss, but you, when you get up to talk don't talk about all these congressmen—they'll be alright, any way. All you have got to do, is to tell them about me, now don't forget that, just tell them about me." Now all the Republicans want to know is what disposition will be made of us by the Democrats in their new departure.

Next fall they will say as they are now saing to the colored men of Virginia,

"Come rest in this bosom my African dear,
Though the yankees have freed you, your home is still here.
We know not, we care not how much you can toat,
But I know I love you because you can vote."

Yes, we can vote and two hundred thousand black men joined the Republican Party on the battle fields to help to obtain that vote. At the last election eighty-four thousand of us in Virginia, went to the polls and repeated our loyalty to ourselves and the great party to which we [illegible] at the mouth of the horse of [illegible] fore the law, to come to the front, with our war paint on, to do and act for right. All of us do not expect to be idle next fall a large number of our people well want to fully understand all about this question, and as you would be glad to have us take passage on your ship, just inform us if your hull is safe, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which we have gone we will come on board. Will some leader of the Readjuster party give us light, for its light that we want, yes, light.

P. K. JONES.

Richmond, Va., April 27, 1881.

REPLY TO DR. FITZHUGH.

Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh late editor of the "Christian Index" the official organ of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church in America, leaves the C. M. E. church in America and goes to the A. M. E. church with this grave charge; that the Bishops of American Methodism were too inferior for the approval of his high culture educationally, He further states that the general class of the ministers of the C. M. E. church was on the same stand point where they were twelve years ago. We have no objection of Fitzhugh leaving; but to the untruthful statements he asserts in his satanicism through the columns of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, a news paper published in this city (Washington).

If Mr. Fitzhugh were so intellectually qualified and backed with the common association of refined talented people, why did he leave these exalted ones to unite with the C. M. E. church who did not compare favorably with his adequate knowledge? He never attended school a day after uniting with the C. M. E., doubtless his degreee was obtained before. Of course we recognize the honor conferred upon the fine cultured gentleman as has been formerly mentionthrough the "Christian Index" of which Fitzhugh was editor, We compare a little history. If Mr. A owns hundreds of dollars and other valuable situations that would fortify him and his doesn't look like common sense to forsake these comforts in order to be a wanderer? We answe in the affirmative, when we quote the words of the Blessed Savior "Whatever thou hast hold fast until I come."

No. Fitzhugh with all his intellectual power kicked over the last brain in the pan to be discomforted at his own discretion, to be with an illiterate class Bishops and Ministers who have been on the stand of non-improvement for the past twelve years. Ha! ha! doctor did you write this while dreaming you were a Rabbi of of Greece and Rome? You certainly had slipped off your primary boots and begun to prepare sandals to overtake the elephant crossing the desert of Sahara. I ask all honorable persons who are acquainted with the "Christian Index" have you never read the many appeals of one Fitzhugh through the columns of the "Index" defending the cause of American Methodism? O! yes brothers A. M. E.'s—do you remember what he said publicly against Bishop Cain while he presided in Texas, I really believe these words are fresh in the memory of Dr. Tanner to day.

I say it looks like very refined culture for the learned men of the A. M. E. connection to impose one of their colleagues even with the "Anglo Saxon" just introduced, why didn't the learned doctor Fitzhugh just publish the truth,—that he had been an aspirant in the C. M. E. connection for the office of Bishop and tried to solve the problem which he proposed with those ignorant class of ministers, but could not succeed in making them as a tool for self honors as he had tried to do? and that he had tried to corrupt the Tennessee conference of the C. M. E. church to usurp authority over these uneducated Bishops and still saw no indication or his being consecrated Bishop? And that his aspiration was too fast for the office? And the worst of all that he had become unacceptable as pastor at "Isreal C. M. E. church, and tried to get Bishop Miles to send J. W. Bell of Louisville back to Isreal in order to go to Louisville himself? But the Bishop did not allow him all these powers as he very much desired. So at last Fitzhugh thought he would place the laurels on the A. M. E. church and this would effect fraternal union between Bishop Cain and himself.

"Shame" I am no despiser to the educational advancement among the colored race which is absolutely necessary. But I do contend to educate the colored race by Dr. Fitzhugh's example to not regard truth and honesty, will curse and demoralize any race. W. T. THOMAS.
Successor to Dr. Fitzhugh at Isreal C. M. E church, Washington, D. C.

Storer College Commencement.

MAY 28, 1881.

10 a. m., Meeting of Trustees.
4 p. m., Alumni Address, by William H. Bell.
8 p. m., Concert by Original University Jubilee Singers of New Orleans.

MAY 29,

8. p. m. Sermon to the Students by Rev. S. Curtis of New Hampshire.

MAY 30,

9½ a. m Anniversary Exercises.
3 p. m. Oration, John Brown, by Fred. Douglass.
5 p. m. Laying of Corner Stone of Memorial Hall.
8. p. m. Exhibition. Music by Dunmore's Band, Jubilee Singers and College Glee Clubs.

Excursion rates on railroad from the 28 to 31, inclusive.

John Newman,
A. H. Clinton,
Jesse Parker. } Marshals.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., May 17, 1881.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JUNE, 1881.

Contains: Over on the T'other Mountaing, Charles Egbert Craddock; The Indoor Pauper, A Study, Octave Thanes; A Spring Opening, Edith Thomas; Bergen Days, H. H.; Felicissima, Eliza Calvert Hall; Who Lost Waterloo? John C. Ropes; The Portrait of a Lady, XXIX.-XXXIV. Henry James, jr.; Chance; French Tragedy, Richard Grant White; Friends, A Duett, XIV., XV. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; A Taste of Maine Birch, John Burroughs; whittier's King's Missive, and other Recent Poetry, Five American Novels, Carlyle's Reminiscenes, The Renaissance in France, The Contributors' Club. Books of the Month and Auf Wiedersehen. In Mamory of J. T. F.

—Those who do not prefer the mountain air should hie to the sea side or where they can get a plenty of fresh fish, crabs, oysters and good bathing. The fame of Hampton is well established and we advise those who like a trip "on the ocean's wave" to

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

AGENTS.

Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B. Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1906 K street northwest, Washington. D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

LOCAL.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boykin, of Boston. Mass., are in the city.

—Union Bethel A. M. E. Sunday School will have their May Festival Wednesday evening next 25th inst., at Bethel Hall.

—Rev. J. P. Shreeves will preach morning and night at St. Paul's chapel tomorrow.

—Miss Mamie J. Beckwith is lying seriously ill at her residence No. 1016 W street N. W.

—Hon. J. R. Lynch left last week accompanying Miss Tilghman as far as Louisville, Ky.

—Nine persons united with the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church the other Sunday night.

—Rev. S. P. Smith, our associate, returned home Tuesday afternoon from his trip North, very much pleased.

—Trustee Brooks thinks that the result of the investigation called for by Miss Carrie E. Lewis will be the vindication of his course in advising her resignation.

—A surprise party was given Wednesday night by a number of ladies and gentlemen, members of Union Bethel church, to their pastor, Rev. John W. Stevenson, just returned from Conference.

—Dr. J. Stevenson has returned to Union Bethel, Revs. Fitzhugh and Brodie sent to Baltimore, Revs. Shreeves and Valentine returned to their respective charges, Rev. J. J. Herbert is taken from the presiding elder's work and appointed to Georgetown and is succeeded by Rev. D. P. Seaton.

—Soon, very soon,—for the heated term has given us its prelude—many of our readers will be looking for resorts for the summer. There is no place which combines substantial comforts at a reasonable rates and healthfulness to a greater degree than Harper's Ferry. Myrtle Hall will be opened June 1, under the management of Mrs. W. B. Evans whose name is guarantee of superior facilities. Read advertisement this week.

—General T. Morris Chester and G. T. Ruby of the New Orleans *Observer* are both in the city, the former to watch his interest as prospective Minister to Liberia; The latter to recuperate. The former is at Mrs. Mason's 1512 L street n. w., the latter is the guest of his sister Mrs. Dr. Riley B street N. E.

—The following are the names of the ladies and gentlemen who are to solicit flowers for the decoration at the Asbury on Ascension Day: Misses M. C. Howard, Wallace, Woodley, Brooks, Allen and Robinson. Mad mes Bell, Steele, Mills and Thomas. Messers. Thomas, Bundes, Wood, Morrison, Jentfer, Green Howard and Jones.

—The Fifth Baptist Sunday School will hold its annual May Party next Friday evening, the 27th inst.

—Remember the grand bush meeting at Carlin Springs on Sunday, the 29th inst., by the Central Baptist Church. Cars leave the 6th Street Depot at 10:30 a. m.

—Dr. Crummell preached a very interesting sermon last Sunday night on the new version, giving the reasons for the movement and explaining some of the differences between the old and the new.

—The May Festival by the 4th Baptist Sunday School did not take place Thursday evening, but will on Monday evening next.

—Mr. L. A. Cornish, of Israel Sunday School, has been elected as one of the delegates to represent the Sunday School Union of this District to the International S. S. Convention to be held in Toronto, Canada, June next, 22d, 23d and 24th inst.

☞ CUT THIS OUT AND ASK YOUR DRUGGIST to get YOU A BOTTLE CURE-A-LINE, a *positive* Remedy for CORNS. Harmless and sure. It *never* fails. Sold by Druggists, price 25 cts. per. bottle. H. S. Fredick & Co., Proprietors, Jersey City, N. J. J. W. Dutcher, agent, 120 M[illegible]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

CLASS-DAY EXERCISES—THE FIRST IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Friday afternoon, the 13th inst., was Class Day at Howard University, many persons attended, the exercises being the first since the founding of the University. Five o'clock was the hour named, but it was nearly six when they filed into the college chapel with claw-hammered coats, headed by Mr. Walter L. Lewis, the master of ceremonies, amid the discordant yells of the students. The class numbers seven most excellent young men, and on the platform were seven chairs, each having a huge red clay pipe stuck through its rounds.

When all were seated, Mr. W. L. Lewis announced that the hour for the opening of the exercises had come, (it had also gone) and proceeded to deliver his Salutatory which was quite appropriate. Mr. J. C. Delphy delivered the class oration which was very long, but contained many pointed remarks on various subjects, chiefly upon women and their ability to soar in the realms of higher education, etc. Mr. R. L. Gaines gave the class history in a low monotone, but it was full of wit, and in giving historical facts in regard to certain members of the class, he brought forth peals of laughter from the audience and broad grins from the students referred to, that were, like Ah Sin's, child-like and bland. Mr. Logan Johnson was the class pprophet, and performed his duty well. He had graduated from the University twenty years ago, (in his mind) and told the whereabouts of his old classmates, what they *were* doing and what they wanted to do. They had all reached some prominence, but none had soared high enough to poke their heads through President Garfield's Cabinet; that honor will be left for their sons to reap. Mr. Jesse Lawson suddenly turned poet, and besides composing the class poem, which he recited quite nicely, wrote the class ode and set it to the tune of *Auld Lang Syne*. Mr. George W. Cook delivered the tree oration, with that impassioned eloquence which he has so long been known to possess. It was indeed grand and soul-inspiring. It was to have been delivered in open air, but the rain prevented. Mr. William A. Sinclair, whose clerical eloquence is conceded by those who know him, made the presentation oration—the present being an excellent copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary to their *alma mater*. An orchestra of five pieces furnished excellent music.

C. D. J.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

Now that the heated term is upon us. a great many people are casting about to find a suitable place to pass the summer months, and we confer a favor upon a great many anxious *Pater familas* when we describe some of the delightful retreats convenient to such as desire to have their family near and yet escape the torrid heat of the city.

To secure to as many families as possible the delights of a convenient and healthful country home Mr. Samuel Proctor has added to his Rockville home addition rooms sufficient to accomodate 30 persons. Rockville is so well known to most of our readers as to render a description unnecessary. Mr. Proctor will be ready to receive guests from the 15th of May until the close of the season. Such as are seeking a healthful retreat will do well to address Mr. Proctor. The trains leaves Rockville early enough to reach this city at 8 20 o'clock and leave at 4.30 o'clock every day. The house stands upon an eminence affording an excellent view of the surrounding country, has a cool spring on the place, and an excellent lawn suitable for Archery or Croquet.

We received from L. H. Rogers, esq., of New York, a "Bird's Eye View of the English Language," a regular monument of patience. The sheet is 22x38 inches, and contains more information for people who write letters then we ever saw. The price of one copy is 25 cents. The first part contains rules for spelling and punctuation, also rules for using capital letters and letter writing. Next is a bird's eye view of the correct spelling of 25,000 words; every word is before you at a single glance, and is easily found by a system of indexing that is wonderful, thorough and complete. There is also a "Bird's Eye View" of 20,000 syronyms which is of great assistance to writers. One of the most interesting featurees, which alone is worth the small price of the sheet, is a list 2,000 words of similar pronunciation, such as "The Colonel ate the Kernel, the Mayor owned a fast trotting Mare, I Misted my way in the Mist," etc., etc. The sheet can be used to good advantage by every one who writes the English Language. The sheets are sent by mail, postage prepaid, by the publisher, L. H. Rogers, 75 Maiden Lane. New York City. Price, 25 cents each, or five sheets for $1. Postage stamps received in payment. Don't fail to send for it.

G. U. O. of O. F.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "ODD FELLOWS' COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the order.—Ed.

We will print the name and address of the P. S. of every lodge for one year for one dollar, cash to be sent with the order.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896, J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st, Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 9th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W. Cromwell, E. A., Dr. S. L. Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

Harry Wilson was over here Tuesday looking after the interests of the Odd Fellows' Picnic which comes off at Irving Park next month.

A Mass meeting was held Friday night of last week at Odd Fellows Hall to consider the propriety of the issuance of a sufficient number of bonds to place the ownership of the building entirely within the order. The mortgages now held are at 7 per cent and the bonds to be issued to redeem, are to bear 5 per cent. After much discussion the property of issuing the bonds was approved.

We are having a surfeit of good things just now.

* * * * *

Madame Selika and her justly celebrated troupe at the Grand Opera the same evening.

Harrisburg audiences are hard to get, especially for first class performances. A minstrel is more to their tastes. The morning papers render unstinted praise. Would not be surprised if all first class troupe would give this place the go by hereafter. We desire it.

Cassiopia Lodge of Marietta, Pa., gave a splendid entertainment in their hall. It was every way creditable, and great praise is due to Brother J. M. Stafford for his prompt business methods and management assisted by the brothers associated by the Ruth Household and lady friends. The exercises were varied: music, report of the lodge and a general view of the order followed by an able address by ex-Grand Director, Brother Geo. H. Imes, who always instructs and pleases his audience by originality of wit, soberness of reflections and simplicity of style.

Brother Imes is our most gifted teacher and worthy of the strongest encouragement by the order, a man of rare abilities as a speaker and writer.

Brethren will find in him an earnest and zealous teacher of the soundest moral worth, a Christian and citizen who loves his order, his race and his country.

After 16 years of active service in behalf of his people with an unfaltering fidelity to duty, we have special pride in commending him at this time, and in this connection

Brotherly Lodge sent a small delegation headed by Brother J. T. Compton, who goes about doing good, to assist Brother Stafford.

We are looking forward to an assembly of the Odd Fellows of the District of Pennsylvania, this year at the annual meeting that will give a notable impulse to the order.

We are opposed on moral principles to the Endowment Bureau of the G. U. O. of O F. No system of insurance is compatible with Odd Fellowship The best is a union of the lodges of each district in a common beneficial fund at least possible cost, paying from $200 to $500, at a rate of not exceeding $10 per year, per member.

Yours Fraternally,

*

Harrisburg, Pa., May 6, 1881.

WANTED!

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On and after SUNDAY Feb. 20, 1881.

TRAINS LEAVE B. & P. DEPOT AS FOLLOW:

7:10 a. m., daily—NEW ORLEANS FAST MAIL. Direct connection for South and Southwest. Daily, except Sunday, to local points on C. & O. R. R.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CARS, are run from Washington to New Orleans without change of cars.

10:00 p. m SOUTHERN EXPRESS, daily for all points South via Danville and West via C. & O. R. R.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CARS daily from Washington to Augusta Ga., without change.

Mail, Sleeping Coach Car on night train from Washington to Danville without change. Price of coach only $1.

Passengers for Manassas Division [illegible] take 7:10 a. m. train daily, except Sunday. For Warrenton, 7:10 [illegible] daily.

For tickets and information call at Midland Office, 601 Pa. avenue.

N. MACDA[illegible]
SLAUGHTER, G[illegible]

THE NEWS.

The regular biennial convention of the National Cotton Exchange of America will be held at St. Louis on Wednesday, July 20th.

It is stated on authority that the Western Union Telegraph Company will absorb the Northwestern Company, and the management will be the same as the Central division of the Western Union, with its office at Chicago.

Up to date Postmaster General James has saved $300,000 to the department by the lopping off of fraudulent star route contracts.

The Augusta and Knoxville Railroad will be at the Savannah river in a few days. The bridge is ready for the iron. The people of Augusta confidently expect connection with Baltimore via the Virginia Midland.

The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad recently passed a resolution to advertise for proposals at once for a lease of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad for twenty-five years, bids to be opened August 18.

The Mexican congressional committee on public works has reported favorably on General Grant's railway contract

The director of the mint estimates that the total gold circulation of the United States, including bullion in the treasury, amounted at the commencement of the current month to $520,000,000 dollars, of which about $264,000,000 was held as treasury and national bank reserves, and $256,000,000 was in actual circulation.

The cable steamer Dacia has been endeavoring to recover the broken Key West cable near Havana. It has been grappled four times, and each time broke loose, so great is the resistance owing to the strong currents and the fact that it is deeply imbedded in sand.

Three colored convicts in Greene county, Ga., killed their white guard, E. S. Langston, with his gun and got clear.

The appraisers of the estate of the late Mark Hopkins, of the Central Pacific railroad, have filed their account at San Francisco, which foots up a total valuation of $20,700,000.

A singular disease has broken out among the cattle at Ludlow, Mass. Several have died and many are sick. The lungs of the cattle that have died are found to be dark and honey-combed and water is found on the brain.

The United States Attorney-General decides in regard to the question of inspecting exports of oleomargarine and butterine manifested as butter, that the statutes do not cast upon the collector any duty of inspecting exports.

W. H. Moore & Co., doing a general merchandise business at Hot Springs, Ark., made an assignment May 19th. Liabilities $60,000. The creditors are in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and New Orleans.

The Piedmon cotton factory at Greenville, S. C., is another prosperous Southern manufacturing enterprise. It has just declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of taxes, on the whole of its capital stock of $500,000, and has a reserve fund of $90,000, which is held as a reserve fund. At the present the factory runs 240 looms.

The largest freight tow that ever started down the Mississippi river left St. Louis for New Orleans. The towboat Oakland left, taking eight barges, loaded with over 10,000 tons of freight, which would have required over 800 cars, with a capacity of 400 bushels to the car.

Arrangements have been completed for transferring freight cars by ferryboat across the Ohio river between the Chesapeake and Ohio road at Ashland, Ky., on the south side of the river, and the Scioto Valley road, on the north side.

The city of Nashville, Tenn., was visited on May 17th by the greatest disaster of fire it has ever known. Thirty-four buildings were destroyed, chief among which was the splendid new marble front Noel Block, in which was located the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company and other fine establishments. The *American* newspaper office was also damaged to the extent of several thousands of dollars, The losses are estimated at about $250,000, though looser estimates mention more extravagant figures.

The Chinese ringleaders of the Yale (B. C.) riot have been committed for trial. Great crowds of Chinese marched in and occupied the town during the progress of the examination. During the morning the railway company's works were burned, but the Chinese are not believed to have had anything to do with the fire. The Chinese rioters charge the supplying company with fraud in the weight of supplies.

The Fleming oil works, near Brooklyn, N. Y., were burned, with 9,000 barrels of oil, the fire originating from spontaneous combustion. Loss $36,000.

In Montgomery, Ala., in a part of the city where a few years ago there was but little business, two large mills are in operation making oil from cotton seed, and an oil refinery is being erected, as well as a factory for the manufacture of fertilizers.

During April 99,952 passengers arrived in the United States, of whom 95,390 were immigrants.

In the United States District Court at Philadelphia, a continuance for the term of the cases of Joseph R. Black, Henry Arlenckle, Wm. R. Cason, Joseph Blackman and Joseph Funk, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government in entering bogus security for postal contracts, was granted.

George Gray, a prominent attorney, was arrested in Toledo, Ark., on a charge of robbing the safe of the sheriff of Dorsey county, Ark., of several thousand dollars in currency and State and county scrip.

Douglass's stable, at Franklin, Tenn., was burned, with fifteen horses, including Radamanthus and Enfield, two thoroughbred trotting stallions. Loss $[illegible]; no insurance.

The banking-house of Robt. A. Baker, Fond du Lac, Wis., has made an assignment. Liabilities $100,000. Assets at $150,000.

[illegible], the general passenger and ticket agent of the associated Virginia and the Carolinas, seems to be meeting with success in turning German immigration towards the South.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Contoocook, N. H., May 18th, one about twenty minutes past twelve and another between three and four o'clock.

The shops of the pump company, chair company and threshing machine works at Goshen, Ind., have been burned. Loss $50,000.

The main portion of the Baltimore and Ohio freight bridge over Wheeling creek, adjoining the passenger depot in Wheeling, W. Va., suddenly gave way while a heavy freight train was upon it, and the engine, tender and two box cars full of flour were precipitated into the water, twenty-five feet below. The engineer, named Kely, received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Bey of Tunis protests to the Porte that he signed the French treaty under pressure of superior force. It is said the British government will maintain the position that Tunis is still a part of the Ottoman empire. The Italian press continues the action of France.—King Humbert of Italy has accepted the resignation of his cabinet.—The Greek question is suggesting thoughts o war once more.—The Russian people are resigning themselves to the regime of reaction, but apprehensions of further disaster are rife. Further persecution of the Jews in Russia is reported.—The first copy of the new version of the New Testament will be presented to Queen Victoria. Baroness Burdette-Coutts was chillingly received at the Queen's last drawing room.—It is said that Mr. Gladstone is to be made an earl.

The Franco-Tunisian treaty is exciting wide-spread controversy among European journals, courts and cabinets.—A new trans-Sahara expedition is to be organized, and the murder of Col Flatters and his men will be avenged.—Refugee Jews are warned not to seek protection at Warsaw, where anti-Jewish placards are already posted.—Edwin Booth will probably return to the United States in July on account of his wife.

Investigation of Miss O'Brien's "horrors of an emigrant ship" has so far developed nothing to sustain the lady's charges.—The palace of Midhat Pasha, in Smyrna, was surrounded by Turkish troops, and an attempt was made to arrest him for complicity in the murder of Abdul Aziz. He escaped to the French consulate.—The dynamite fiend is still operating in St. Petersburg, and has been heard from at Liverpool.—Michael Brennan made a slashing speech against the land bill at Ballyroan.—A £15,000,000 syndicate to co-operate with Mr. Gowan the control of Reading is reported.—The new Italian ministry will be announced.—It is said that the French troops have been ordered to occupy Tunis.—Spanish politicians are discussing the propriety of "protecting" Morocco.—Fresh riots against the Jews are occurring in Southern Russia.—The mortality from the plague in Nedjef, Mesopotamia, was fifty-six per day the week ended May 2.

Archbishop Croke was received with great enthusiasm in Ireland—Gen. Ignatieff has issued a circular to the Governors of Russian provinces explaining the principles of the Czar's manifesto—Italy is in a state of intense political agitation—It is expected that the entire arrangement for the trasfer of ceded territory to Greece will be perfected.—Midhat Pasha has been surrendered by the French consul to the Turkish authorities on condition that he shall have a fair trial.—A large number of socialists, including three members of Parliament, will shortly be expelled from Leipzig.—Sir Stafford Northcote will speak in the British House of Commons on the land bill.—Mr. Gladstone's health is improving.

A Scolding Wife.

'Tis only the husband of a scolding woman who has any dread of her. At other hands than his she once in a while gets her due. When Dr. South paid a visit to Dr. Waterland the latter asked him to stay to dinner. The lady of the house was so insulting about the extra trouble that she was put to that her husband said, in a pet, "My dear, if it were not for the presence of a stranger I should certainly punish you as you deserve." This was before the day of woman's rights. Dr. South looked up quietly from his book and said, "Dr. Watterland, I beg you not to make a stranger of me, but to proceed as though I were not here."

A Strange Fact.

Singular how opinions vary as to what constitutes feminine loveliness! Jones says that there is one thing about which he and his wife can never agree. When he says a woman is homely, Mrs. Jones always sees something interesting about her; and when he speaks of another as pretty, his helpmate will inevitably declare that she cannot for her part see where people's eyes are. Greater philosophers than Jones have pondered over this same problem during their whole lives, and died at last, leaving it unsolved.

Truisms.

Virtue is the politeness of the soul.

He who can plant courage in the human soul is the best physician.

Prudery is often the mantle chosen to conceal triumphant vice.

Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year.

Life may be given in many ways
And loyalty to truth be sealed
As bravely in the closet as in the field,
So generous is fate.

There are as many wretched rich men, in proportion, as there are wretched poor men.

Politeness is like great thoughts; it comes from the heart.

The ornaments of a home are the friends who frequent it.

We rise by things that are 'neath our feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consists in promoting the pleasure of others.

The glory strikes root and even extends itself; but false pretensions fall as do flowers, nor can anything feigned be lasting.

A Hard Lot.

The farmer's wife does not lie on roses. Her work is unending. Her husband, absorbed in his own cares, is not so considerate as he might be. He begins in the morning by keeping breakfast waiting until every possible thing is done outside, no matter how long she must wait, working over the hot stove to keep things just as he likes them. Next, he must have every boy and girl on the place out helping him to get ready for his day's work; meanwhile the housework stands still while mamma cares for baby. He is very particular to request that dinner should be ready at twelve o'clock, when he knows he never gets ready for it before one. And so it goes. With washing, ironing, baking, putting things to rights and caring for the children, she has no time for sewing or reading. Under no considerations will the farmer quit his work before sundown, and that brings the milking and most of the "chores" after dark. Of course supper waits. After that late, unwholesome supper, the farmer sits a little while, tired and sleepy, and consequently stupid, and by the time the tea things are put away he is ready to retire, leaving his wife to spend in sewing those hours which should be devoted to rest.

A Witty Parson.

A Scotch clergyman by the name of Watty Morrison entreated an officer to pardon a poor soldier for some offence he had committed. The officer agreed to do so if he would in turn grant him the first favor he should ask. Mr. Morrison agreed to this. In a day or two the officer demanded that the ceremony of baptism be performed on a puppy. The clergyman agreed to it; and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism. The parson desired the officer to hold up the puppy, as was customary in the baptism of children, and said:—

"As I am a minister of the Church of Scotland, I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the church. Well, then, major, I begin by the usual question: You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?"

A roar of laughter burst from the crowd; the officer threw the candidate for baptism away, and thus the witty minister turned the laugh against the infidel, who intended to deride the sacred ordinance.

(Elgin (Ill.) Daily Leader.)

The subjoined opinion, we perceive is by J. A. Daniels, Esq., of Messrs. Stogdill & Daniels, attorneys, La Crosse, Wis., and appears in the La Crosse, *Chronicle*: Sometime since, I was attacked with pain in and below one of my knee joints. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil quieted the pain and relieved the inflammation. I regard it as a valuable medicine.

Miss Lucia Zarate, the "midget"—certainly the smallest women living—commands a larger salary than any other woman in England.

Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

A man at Portland, Me., has been arrested for throwing a lighted lamp at his children. He does not mean that they shall walk in darkness.

Leland Hotel, Chicago, Ill., finest location in the city, corner Michigan avenue and Jackson street; fronting on the beautiful lake and park; two blocks from the custom house and post-office. Newly furnished and reconstructed. American plan. Popular prices, $3 and $3.50 per day. Warren F. Leland, Proprietor, late of Delavan House, Albany.

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is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

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To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.
No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

The New York *Sun* predicts that the day is not ten years distant when families will have to club together for their meals.

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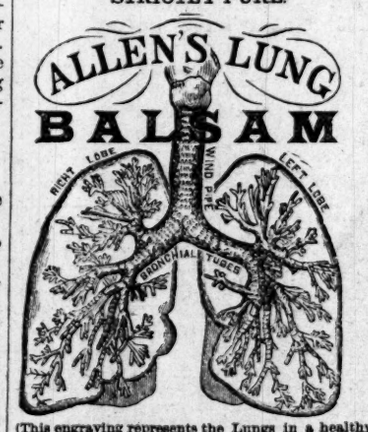

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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(New Albany Ledger-Standard.)

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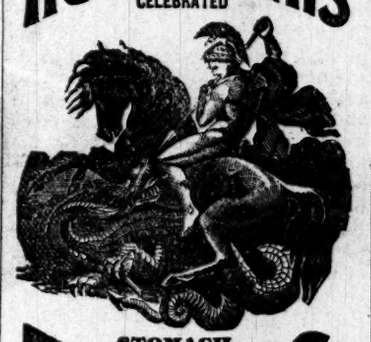

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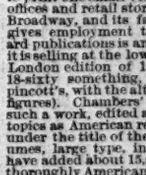

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